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FORM NO. 3
G. S. P. C. O.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I. Special Branch

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REG. STRY

No. S. B. D. 1164/19729

Date... May 29, 1940

Subject (in full) "Anti-Corruption Movement Committee" - propaganda literature published by newspaper.

Made by. D. I. Pan Lien Pih ... Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation of a newspaper report from the National Herald, dated May 21, and the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) appended thereon, the Anti-Corruption Movement is being conducted surreptitiously by local Kuomintang sympathizers for the purpose of counteracting the anti-National Government propaganda of the Wang Ching Wei clique. No committee is known to be in existence or is any office known which can be used for communication. The Anti-Corruption Movement Committee is merely a name assumed by local Kuomintang sympathizers who are people in all walks of life to further propaganda in support of the Kuomintang.

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information

R. G. Clark,
D.C. (S. Br.)



Pan Lien-pih
D. I. FILE

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. I. Special Branch

Date March 20, 1941.

Subject (in full) China Conscientiousness and Integrity Movement Society -

Premises searched by the Japanese.

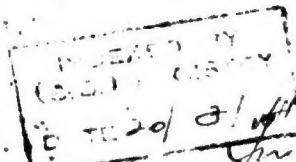
Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C.D.I. Tabrum

At 9 a.m. 19/3/41, some 10 members of the Japanese Gendarmerie, accompanied by the French Police, searched the premises of the China Conscientiousness and Integrity Movement Society (中華廉恥運動會) located at Lane 500, 2 Route Herve de Sieyes. Documents, badges etc. were seized but no arrests were made.



D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



May 21, 1940

Manning Translation

National Herald :-

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT COMMITTEE

The local Various Circles Anti-Corruption Movement Committee recently received 100 letters from its branches and other bodies. A study of these letters revealed that the writers centred their interest on the following points :-

(1) Undesirable elements:

Those who join undesirable bodies are hated by the people. There are still undesirable elements among local bodies, organizations and schools. We should not allow them to act like this. Legitimate bodies, organizations and schools should be notified to keep a watch for such activities, otherwise, the names of the superior members of these bodies will be made public and they will be charged with having taken no action against undesirable elements.

(2) Hoarders:

Hoarding by speculators in Shanghai is responsible for the continued increase in the prices of commodities; they care only for their own interests; they have no consideration for the livelihood of poor people or for peace and good order. Their acts are no different from the acts of robbers. Every effort should be made to bring charges against such merchants.

(3) Letter Boxes:

Undesirable elements and unscrupulous merchants have become bold because the people, as a general rule, do not care to meddle in other people's affairs. This attitude is improper. In order to deal with the present situation, it is suggested that letter boxes to receive secret reports be provided. When the Anti-Corruption Movement Committee finds a report to be true, it should immediately send a strong warning to the merchant concerned; drastic action should be taken if the warning is ignored. The name of the person bringing the charge must be kept secret.

The Anti-Corruption Movement Committee is now considering the suggestions.

March 7, 1940.

9729
H 11 40
Afternoon Translation.

National Herald, Shun Pao :-

ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT COMMITTEE ADDRESSES SHANGHAI WOMEN

owing to the present period of emergency, local women's circles are not to hold any ceremonial meetings for the celebration of the International Women's Day tomorrow. In commemoration of this occasion, women of local professional circles gave a tea party at the American Women's Club on Bubbling Well Road yesterday.

The following manifesto addressed to Shanghai women was issued yesterday by the Anti-corruption Movement Committee of local women's circles:-

Since 1909, March 8 has been recognized as the day for the women to fight for emancipation. This anniversary is all the more significant to-day when China is engaged in a war of resistance. We are proud to recall here that in this war of resistance during the past three years large numbers of fellow countrywomen have been working painstakingly through thick and thin in their struggle for the recovery of the lost territory. They deserve our highest respect.

Now we would like to point out hereunder several of our suggestions for the consideration of our fellow countrywomen in Shanghai :-

- 1) We should be firm in our determination in the war of resistance despite all inducements. Not only should we be firm in our decision even at the risk of our lives, but also we should from time to time inspire our parents, brothers, relations and friends with this spirit.
- 2) We should endeavour to remove illiteracy among womanhood in an effort to raise the cultural standard of women. We should also promote a spirit of determination and a general knowledge of politics.
- 3) We should intensify the thrift movement among women's circles and save the money usually spent in adornment, gambling and entertainments for contribution to the Government for the comfort of the officers and men at the front or for the relief of the refugees and the welfare of the public.

In short, at this stage when our war of resistance is approaching a victorious end, the only way for the women in Shanghai to attain their own emancipation is to struggle in a spirit of advancement for the delivery of our mother country.

FILE

SHANGHAI	1940
S. S. Pao	Y.
No. S. D. D.	9729
Date	15 3 40

March 13, 1940.

Afternoon
Hearing Translation

Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao :-

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE MEETS TO COMMEMORATE DEATH OF
DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Yesterday was the 15th anniversary of the death of our late Party leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Anti-Corruption Movement Committee of Various Circles in Shanghai held an extensive propaganda movement on that day. At noon yesterday, a memorial service was held by the Committee at which were present more than 30 persons, all representatives of the various branches of the Committee. In the course of the meeting, a 3-minute silence was observed in commemoration of the death of the late Party leader.

Later a speech was made by the Chief Secretary of the Committee, in the course of which he urged those present to remain firm in their determination in spite of all inducements or oppression until our objective in the war of resistance is realized.

Later in the afternoon, an inspection was made of the work of the various acceleration corps of the Committee.

March 12, 1940.

Morning Translation

9729
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National Herald, Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

OPEN LETTER ISSUED BY ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT COMMITTEE
ON OCCASION OF DR. SUN'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday the Shanghai Various Circles Anti-Corruption Movement Committee issued the following open letter addressed to the people in this locality in commemoration of the death anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen :-

March 12 this year is the 15th anniversary of the death of our late Party leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On that day last year General Chiang Kai-shek issued a circular telegram promulgating the Regulations governing General National Spiritual Mobilization, in which he called upon the people throughout the country to commemorate the occasion in accordance with the avowed objects of the nation. Although our late Party leader died long ago, yet it is up to us, the 450,000,000 people of China, to work wholeheartedly for the accomplishment of the revolutionary task left by our late Party leader.

During the past three years, the whole nation has been putting up a desperate struggle towards the common goal of nation above all, race above all, military affairs first and victory first. The day when we score the glorious victory in our war of resistance will mark the permanent happiness of our people. By this we shall be able to comfort the spirit of our late Party leader in heaven. However, in our heartening sentiments for the commemoration of the anniversary, we must realize the success or failure of our war of resistance and the improvement or otherwise in our political, economic and educational affairs.

The present moment marks the most important stage in our war of resistance; it also points to a more difficult and dangerous path for us to follow, because the aggressors, in the face of failure by their military to bring about a conclusion of their war with China, are forced to resort to political intrigues to bolster their military adventures. In this stage we must hold fast to the hope of our final victory, intensify our military construction movement, replenish our armaments, improve our fighting technique and accelerate the enforcement of a constitutional administration. Above all, the people throughout the country will come to their proper understanding and advance from a spiritual reform to an improvement of their entire mode of living by removing all thoughts of selfishness and the bad habits of laziness and loose living.

Meanwhile, working under the common belief in the Three Principles of the People, our people should display our firm revolutionary spirit and concentrate their efforts in the accomplishment of the war of resistance and national reconstruction. Hereafter, we should unreservedly study our conduct to find out whether there is any luxury and corruptness in our private living, whether we have not fulfilled our duty towards the community and the nation, whether we have not done our work properly, and whether we have any doubt of victory in our war of resistance. Should we find any defects, we should immediately make the necessary amendments. The path before us is very obvious: if we do not struggle earnestly for victory, we shall deliver ourselves willingly to slavery. Glory or humiliation depends entirely on our spirit and observance of our vowed objects.

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16 2 16

February 15, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Ta Wei Pao, National Herald and Shun Pao (Chungking telegram):

SHANGHAI ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES
GENERALISSIMO

According to Chinese reports, the following telegram of congratulation addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek for transmission to the officers and men at the various fronts in south Kwangsi, north Kiangsi, central Hupeh, west Suiyuan and eastern Chekiang has been received by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters from the Anti-Corruption Movement Committee of Various Circles in Shanghai:-

"Thanks to the discreet and calm guidance and directions on the part of the supreme command and the central authorities as well as to the bravery of the officers and men, a victory even more glorious and important than the much heralded successes in north Hunan and north Kwangtung has happened in south Kwangsi since the deep intrusion of the cruel Japanese. This, coupled with the successes achieved at the various fronts in western Suiyuan, central Hupeh, north Kiangsi and eastern Chekiang, has proved that the final victory will undoubtedly be ours in view of all such surprising successes shortly after the commencement of the second stage of our war of resistance. The news of all these successes have been received by the people in Shanghai with the greatest pleasure and happiness.

"Apart from encouraging the local residents with the principles of loyalty, inspiring them to differentiate between honesty and corruption and urging the awakening of the shameless puppets under the protection of the enemy, we send you this telegram of congratulation together with our highest respects."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 772

S. I. Special Branch Station 40

REPORT

Date February 19, 1940.

Subject. "Anti-Corruption Movement" - propaganda literature published by newspapers.

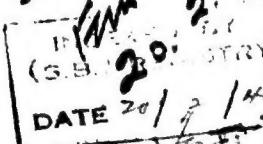
Made D.S.I. Logan. Forwarded by D. T. Crawford.

S 5-
*Please
watch newspaper
closely &
attach to this
file translation
of any further
articles.*
2-1-40 R.G.Y.
*Do
2.*

D. S. I. Colar
C. 29
*Staff warrant
for General*
20/2/40

As far as it known no association connected with the "Anti-Corruption Movement" is in existence nor has the identity of promoters of such a movement ever come to light. The movement is simply a propaganda campaign warning the people against the persuasions and inducements of the Wang Ching Wei Clique who are directing their attention towards the better classes of the local Chinese community, and it was initiated by some supporters of the Kuomintang who began by publishing propaganda matter in the local Chinese press. They have concealed their identity by assuming the title "Anti-Corruption Movement Committee" which would appear to exist in name only.

There is no doubt that this propaganda movement in favour of the Chungking Government is receiving support from the local Chinese community, with of course the exception of those who have already turned over to the Wang Ching Wei Clique or the authorities now in control of territory beyond the foreign settlements in Shanghai. It is also unquestionable that there are Chinese who have no desire to push the movement openly thus embarrassing the neutral status of the Settlement and incurring the animosity of the Anti-Chiang party, but on the other hand,



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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also dare ^{not} discourage it for fear of reprisals from the Chungking Government. Consequently they consider the best policy is to connive at the movement and offer moral support when they are approached. Among this category, it is safe to include some of those Chinese who are of high standing in local business or social circles.

Therefore, as such political movement has no regular office and its few promoters are keeping their activities always under close cover, the best way to check it would appear to be to enlist the assistance of influential members of the local Chinese community such as Chinese members of the Municipal Council, in conveying to the proper channel the inadvisability of conducting such political propaganda movement in the Settlement in view of its embarrassing effect upon the policy and status of the Municipal Council.



D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

GTE

FM
G. 90N-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch, Station, /

REPORT

Date February 5, 1940.

Subject Propaganda literature published by newspapers.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tae-liang. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Due to the close watch maintained by the local authorities there is little opportunity for activity in Shanghai by political organizations of the National Government. The latter, however, in pursuance of its policy in preserving pro-Chungking morale, has, through the medium of a few well-educated secret agents, managed from time to time to disseminate in Shanghai propaganda favourable to the Chungking regime.

These agents, mostly resident prior to August 13, 1937, are compelled to keep their movements very secret, and, because of the nature of their work which does not necessitate any special organization, they do not require regular offices, preferring to use either their homes or public places when the urgency of the occasion demands a rendezvous.

The easiest means of disseminating propaganda is through the agency of the Press and there is no difficulty in finding journalists still loyal to the National Government. The "Chinese American Daily News" (中美日報) and the "Tai Mei Pao" (大美報), both known to be subsidized by Chungking, are newspapers of which agents make the most use.

Rwd. 1/9/2. During the past nine months on no less than eight occasions, articles propagandist in nature have appeared in certain sections of the local Chinese press. (A list of these occasions together with details of the propaganda published, is hereto attached) In all

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doubt - political association
with its members of
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will be - fact agents,
you must check it, if
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not check it want to

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Forwarded by.

Case enquiries made by the Special Branch with a view to ascertaining the authors of propaganda articles, have resulted in drawing similar replies from the editorial staff concerned i.e. "The article in question was received through the post and the envelope containing it has already been destroyed".

*Sgt. T. L. ...
C. D. I. /*

A. C. (Special Branch).

List of propaganda literature published by newspapers.

<u>Name of Paper and address</u>	<u>Date of Articles</u>	<u>Title of Article</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Result of Inquiry</u>	<u>File No.</u>
"Standard" 436 Foochow Road (at present suspended).	4/4/38.	"Children's Day in a Refugee Camp".	Anti-Japanese propaganda & also attacks on Refugee Camps on the Settlement.	Article contributed by an unknown person under the pen name of "Soo Soo" in a letter sent through the post. Contributor not located.	Special Branch Report of 5/4/38.
"News Digest" (now closed)	27/10/38	"Refugees Request Closing of Door to Peace".	A message addressed to the "People's Political Council" allegedly by the inmates of refugee camps.	Original of article in mimeographed form, received by the newspaper office from an unknown source through the mail. Original obtained by Police. Envelope claimed to have been lost.	Special Branch Report of 5/11/38.
"Ta Mei Fao" 19 Avenue Edward VII; & "Standard"	10/1/39	Open letter to the Chinese People by the "Youths National Salvation League".	---	The original in mimeographed form & chopped by the "League" was obtained from the management of the "Standard". Both Newspaper Office claimed to have lost the envelope which contained the articles.	Special Branch Report of 4/11/38.
"News Digest" (now closed)	10/1/39	"Dollar Loan Refund Movement in local Middle & Primary Schools"	---	Report true. Movement promoted by 4 local Educational organizations, including the "Chinese Private Schools' Association", 1/289 Weihaiwei Road.	Sp. Br. Report of 14/1/39

<u>Name of Paper and Address</u>	<u>Date of Article</u>	<u>Title of Article</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Result of Enquiry</u>	<u>File No.</u>
Chinese Press (Name of paper not mentioned)	not mentioned	not mentioned	The promotion of the "National Spiritual General Mobilization Movement".	The names of promoters and the address of the Head- quarters of the "Shanghai Various Circles Association for the Promotion of the People's Spiritual General Mobilization" are unknown. The Headquarters referred to above intended holding a propaganda booklet containing principles & measures governing enforcement of the "Mobilization" were prepared by Hwa Nei Wan Pao, 172 Avenue Edward VII.	Special Branch Report of 19/4/39.
Chinese press (Name of paper not mentioned)	--	Youths Movement between May 1 & 7, 1939.	Publicity relevant to the occasion.	Movement promoted by the General Headquarters of the "San Min Chu I Youths Group". Attempt to conduct a "10 Commandment Movement" on 4/5/39 frustrated. Manifesto dwelling on "Youths Day" (4/5/39) appeared in local press of May 4th issue. Cable pledging support on behalf of Shanghai Chinese Youths addressed to General Chiang Kai shek by an organization called "Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Youths' League", appeared in local press on the same day.	

<u>Name of Paper & Address</u>	<u>Date of Article</u>	<u>Title of Article</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Result of Enquiry</u>	<u>File No.</u>
Chinese American Daily News, 160 Avenue Edward VII	-	A manifesto by Educationalists on the occasion of 2nd Anniversary of the fall of Shanghai.	More in the nature of an expression than a manifesto.	No truth in the report. Article contributed by the writer himself for publication to commemorate the anniversary.	Special Branch Report of 20/11/39.
Ta Mei Pao, 19 Avenue Edward VII.	11/11/39	Formation of a Shanghai Municipality Anti-Corruption Movement Committee.	Propaganda by agents of the National Government denouncing "traitors".	No truth in the report.	Special Branch Report of 24/11/39.

Date. January 27, 1940.

Morning translation.

I Shun Pao, National Herald, Fa Lei Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao and Hwa Pao -
Anti-Corruption Movement Committee Issues Open Letter

The Shanghai Various Circles Anti-Corruption Movement Committee has issued the following open letter addressed on the anniversary of January 28 Incident to the people in Shanghai :-

All righteous-minded citizens of Shanghai realize that the war of resistance is a matter of life and death for our nation. At this final phase of the war, we should be more confident of victory and do our own part, despite hardships and coercion, to attain our object.

We should encourage one another and walk along the broad path of our revival by our own efforts and remove obstacles and devils.



Municipal Notification No. 5092

The Shanghai Municipal Council is gravely concerned by attempts that have been, and are being made by certain persons to organize themselves into associations and to conduct campaigns that have for their object the dissemination of political propaganda.

Such associations and campaigns are, in the opinion of the Council, likely to lead to disturbance and menace peace and good order and the security of the Settlement. It is therefore hereby notified that the Council, in the exercise of its general police power, prohibits and will dissolve such associations, and prohibits and will prevent the conducting of such campaigns.

By order,

G. Godfrey Phillips,

Secretary.

Shanghai, May 1, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch
REPORT

Date January 26, 1940.

Subject. Press report - anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei movement by
Anti-Corruption Movement Committee.

Made by G.D.I.s. Sin Tse Liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation of an extract from the Tairiku Shimpo regarding an anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei Movement under the guise of the "Anti-Corruption Movement Committee", records on hand show that this is a name used by local Kuomintang sympathizers for the purpose of denouncing in a sarcastic manner those belonging to the "traitorous" cliques.

Discreet enquiries made reveal that as the majority of the members of the former local Kuomintang have turned over to the Wang Ching Wei clique, those remaining loyal to the National Government have from time to time published articles in the Chinese press in order to show their loyalty, chiefly advising the people not to engage in unscrupulous and traitorous activities as well as denouncing Wang Ching Wei's peace negotiations with the Japanese.

Enquiries at the Shun Pao, Chinese American Daily News and Sin Wan Pao which have published articles purporting to have emanated from the Anti-Corruption Movement Committee regarding the source of the articles, ascertain that the articles were received by them through the post.

The movement to collect subscriptions for the erection of a statue for the late Wu Pei Fu as mentioned in the attached translation was prompted by the readers of the Ta Mei Pao, and contributions for this purpose are being received at the Ta Mei Pao,

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China Evening News, etc. The people have a great respect for the late Wu Pei Fu, not only those in Shanghai but also in places under Japanese control, such as Peiping where a memorial service was held soon after his death without interference from the Japanese authorities. There is no record in S.5 of any articles inviting subscriptions from the public in the name of the Anti-Corruption Movement Committee.

S. C. I. - 3
S. C. I. - 3
C. D. I. J

A. C. (Special Branch).

January 18, 1940.

APL-1940-10000000000000000000000000000000

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

ANTI-JAPANESE AND ANTI-WANG CHING WEI MOVEMENT
IN DISGUISE: EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION OF
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS ABUSED BY CHUNGKING
GOVERNMENT'S SECRET ORGANIZATION

It is noticed that propaganda articles against Wang Ching Wei's peace movement and in favour of public subscriptions for erection of a statue to the late Wu Pei Fu have frequently been published in the local anti-Japanese Chinese language newspapers in the name of the "Anti-Corruption Movement Committee". This matter has attracted public attention. The Committee is disguised as a cultural organization in order to avoid interference by the Municipal authorities. The Committee is actually a political organ of anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei elements and was formed by the Shanghai Kuomintang of the Chungking Government.

The Committee in question was formed at the end of November last year with a view to promoting anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei propaganda activities under the guise of a cultural organization because all sorts of political activities have been suppressed in accordance with the emergency proclamation issued jointly by the S.M.C. and F.M.C. on July 18, 1938.

The names of the members and the office of the "Anti-Corruption Movement Committee" are not known to the public but the activities of the Committee are centered on the anti-Japanese movement by obstructing people from joining Wang Ching Wei's peace movement, warning them against traitors and sending telegrams to Wang Ching Wei advising him not to make peace with Japan.

The Shun Pao, the Chinese-American Daily News and the Sin Wan Pao are co-operating with the Committee in question.

It is believed that our authorities will adopt suitable measures to deal with the situation if the Municipal authorities overlook the matter, because it will constitute a violation of the emergency proclamation by the authorities themselves.



CWC

FORM NO. 3
G. 674 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch S. I. REGISTRY

REPORT

No. S. I. 6613729

Date November 24, 1939.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Anti-Corruption Movement Committee -
reported formation in Shanghai.

Made by C.D.I. Sin Tse Liang Forwarded by C. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation of a newspaper extract from the Ta Mei Pao dated November 11, 1939, regarding the formation of a "Shanghai Municipality Anti-Corruption Movement Committee" by local public bodies, discreet enquiries have failed to show that such an organization exists in Shanghai.

It has, however, been learned during the course of enquiries that the article is merely propaganda, most likely from the local Kuomintang sympathizers with the object of denouncing in a sarcastic manner those belonging to "traitorous cliques" and at the same time endeavouring to encourage the public to refrain from participating in traitorous activities.

John Roberts

D. C. (Sp. Br.)



Sin Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED
(S.B.) F. C. S. S. S.

DATE

November 11, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Pao and ~~Wu~~ :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT COMMITTEE

With a view to accelerating the promotion of an anti-corruption movement, local public bodies have formed a committee known as the "Shanghai Municipality Anti-Corruption Movement Committee" (上海運動委員會).

The Committee has drawn up the following measures for the acceleration of its propaganda:-

(1) Written propaganda: (a) Issue of manifestoes.

(b) Publication of magazines.

(c) Posting and distribution of posters and slogans.

(d) Calling for subscriptions for publication in newspapers.

(2) Verbal propaganda: (a) Holding of lectures.

(b) Holding of informal meetings.

(c) Holding of lecture contests.

(3) Other means: To make use of all kinds of opportunities to increase public interest in this movement.

The Committee has also drawn up the following principles that are to be observed by the members :-

(1) Never to accept money coming from a shameless source and whenever possible render assistance to upright persons.

(2) Never to take part in an undertaking of a shameless nature and sever all connections with relations or friends who are participating in such undertakings.

(3) Never to have any commercial dealings or to co-operate with those concerns that are taking part in undertakings of a shameless nature.

(4) Withdraw membership from all associations or bodies that have had dealings of a despicable nature.

(5) Expose the inner facts of all undertakings that are of a shameless nature and make known to the public the names of their participants so as to arouse public denunciation against them.

(6) Denounce without leniency all shameless elements, either verbally or on paper.



PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE, 9735
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL
PO BOX 259.
SHANGHAI.

1st February, 1940.

Dear Mr. Yorke,

I acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 30th January (D 9735) regarding Makari Pavlovitch Arifereeff.

I have passed the information contained therein to the Commissioner of Police, Hongkong.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Passport Control Officer.

FILE
R.W. Yorke, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTERED
DATE 1/1/40

R.Y.

7
100-1057
January 30 40.

Dear Mr. Cox,

With reference to your letter dated
13th January, 1940, I forward herewith copy of
report concerning M.R. Arhiereyeff.

Yours sincerely,

A. T. Cox

A.T. Cox, Esq.,
Passport Control Officer,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

INDEXED BY
LIBRARY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Stamps*
REPORT

Date January 30, 1940.

Subject: Communication dated 18-1-40 from the British Consulate-General concerning Mr. Arhiereyeff.

Made by D.S.P. Prokofiev. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Enquiries show that Makar Pavlovich ARHIEREYEFF, Russian, has been known in Shanghai for about 10 years, prior to which he is reported to have resided at Tientsin.

According to the particulars he gave about himself when registering with the French Police in 1938, he was born on January 19, 1882 at Urjoom, Viutka Province, Russia, and is a painter by occupation. He was issued by the French Police registration certificate No. 9403. At that time he resided at Passage 17, house 15, Rue Gaston Kahn, but later was reported to have removed to Lane 41, house 24, Bent Road, his last known address.

He is not registered with the Russian Immigrants Committee, Moulmein Road, nor with the Council of the United Russian Organization (SOKO), Avenue Dubail.

While in Shanghai he is reported to have been making mannequins and wax figures for various shops and to have been engaged in commercial business on a small scale, but mainly is known as a commission agent and has the reputation of being a receiver of stolen property.

On 25-2-38 he appeared before the 1st S.S.D. Court on charges of looting and larceny and was sentenced to 5 months imprisonment. He appealed against this sentence with the result that on 3-5-38 the original judgement was set aside and he was fined \$150 or 75 days labour for deliberately buying stolen property and was released from gaol on the same date.

From discreet enquiries at Hongkew Realty Co., 57 Broadway, it was ascertained that Arhiereyeff is known

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

there and, apparently, is casually working for this company as an agent on a commission basis. The Hongkew Realty Co., (Architects, Engineers, Real Estate Agents and brokers) is reported to have been established some time during 1938.

With reference to the alleged intention of Arhierenyeff to proceed to Manila, it has been ascertained at the American Consulate-General that up to 29-1-40 no application for a visa has been received from this individual.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

(Handwritten mark)

A. C. (Special Branch).



PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE,
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259,
SHANGHAI.

18th January, 1940.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Commissioner of Police regarding a Stateless Russian, Arhiereeff.

I should be grateful for any information you can let me have regarding this man in order that I can pass it on to the Hongkong Police.

Yours sincerely,

T. Robertson, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

COPY

18th January, 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a Stateless Russian, Makari Pavlovitch Arhiereeff called on me on December 28th, 1939 for a transit visa for Macao.

He produced a certificate of identity issued by the French Concession Police, Shanghai and bearing a Portuguese visa given in Shanghai on 25th November 1939 for Macao. He stated he was a painter employed by the Hongkew Realty Company and was leaving for Macao to work for them in Macao. As it is impossible to purchase a through ticket in Shanghai for Macao and the shipping companies will not make any booking for Macao unless the intending passenger has a transit visa through Hongkong I duly visaed this certificate of identity and gave him visa No. 577 of the 28th December 1939, noted as follows:-

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL
SHANGHAI

Date 28 DEC 1939 No. 577/39.
Transit visa through Hongkong
(One direct transit only)
for Macao

See Portuguese visa (SIGNED) A.T. Cox
on page 5.

Passport Control
Officer.

The Commissioner of Police,
HONGKONG.

/ I

2.

I have been informed by the local Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway that this man called at the company's office to-day to enquire about a passage for Manila and on being informed that no passage could be booked to Manila without a U.S. visa he left the office.

I am asking the Shanghai Municipal Police for any information they may have as regards this man's movements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(SIGNED) A.T. COX

Passport Control Officer.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. A. 1. D. 9726

Section 1, Special Branch *Holdoh*

REPORT

Date January 30, 1940.

Subject Charlie MUSSLICK, German - applicant for licence to carry firearms.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Charlie MUSSLICK, German, born in Berlin on November 28, 1895 has been in Shanghai since May 17, 1939. He is the custodian of the German Consulate-General and German Embassy offices in Shanghai and resides in the premises at 2 Peking Road. His duties consist of generally maintaining watch over the Chinese staff employed in these offices and seeing that no unauthorized persons gain admittance into these offices during the day or night. He is a member of an official German Consular organization and as such is in possession of a diplomatic (third-class) passport.

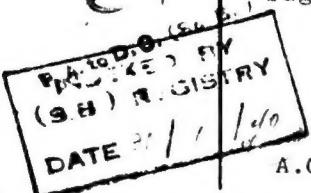
He is well respected in the German community, but being in a rather subordinate position, moves very little in circles frequented by German business people. Nothing is known to his detriment.

The pistol for which a licence is required is the property of the German Government and will be used exclusively in the premises of the German Embassy and Consulate-General.

There appears to be no valid reason why the required licence should not be issued and in view of the fact that MUSSLICK is an accredited official of a foreign government, it is respectfully suggested that a permit be granted free of charge.

J. Giese

D. S.



A.C. (Special Branch)